Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night,

DALY'S THEATRE-" Tiote."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-" The Tourists in a Pullman PITH AVENUE THEATRE—" The Touriss in a tarPal-ec Cor."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—" Fun on the Bristel."

MADISION SQUARE PHEATRE—" Hozel Kirke.'

NEW-YORK AQUARIEM—" Pinafore."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—" The Phewils."

PARK THEATRE—" Edizewood Folks."

STANDAED THEATRE—" Our Gentlemen Friends."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Two Nights in Rame."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Grim Goblin."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" Puv plways HAY Faven, chillsand malaria cured. Sailing, Sahing and bathing at the Sour Hotel, Fire Island Beach. Frams from Long Island City, Sa. m. to 4:30 p. m. THE BEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL 18 imported and bettled by Caswell, Hazand & Co., drug gasts, Fifth Avenue Hotel Building, and elb-ave., corner 39th \$1.; also No. 122 Thamessi. Newport, 5, 1.

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THE TRIBUNE,

New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-Brst-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-teventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. (Harlem.)

New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MCNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Seven men who were on the wrecked steamer American were picked up at sen, and landed at Loanda, Africa, on July 11. = It is reported that the Candahar garrison has made a sortie, inflicting heavy losses on the Heratees. Russia and China are showing a conciliatory spirit in settling the pending difficulties. = The president of the International League of Peace and Liberty contends that Alsace-Lorraine should be consuited as to the form of Government, In Russia 115 per-5508 have either been exempted from police supervision or allowed to return from exile. = = The Pope has given advice to the Belgian bishops. === The Canadian revenue for

1879-'80 shows a deficit. Domestic.-In Coffeeville, Miss., a colored man named Spearman was shot dead by A. V. Pearson, the Greenback candidate for sheriff, who was also shot down; a riot ensued. == The Dutchess County Peace Society held a large meeting yesterday. === The bark Janet Ferguson has arrived at Boston after a veyage of 150 days from the Philippine Islands, - Hollinsworth's paper East Walpole, Mass., has been mill at destroyed by fire. === It is reported that the Louisville and Nashville and Cincinnati Southern Railroads have come to earling freight rates, === There were eleven services at Ocean Grove yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-A street-car full of passengers was robbed in the Bowery at 4 a. m. yesterday. = Two additional men were arrested for the murder of Louis Schmidt, at Amityville, L. I. ___ The hot weather sent large crowds to the seaside resorts. — A prize fight on Long Island was broken up. — John T. Raymond talked about his trip in England. == Robert Collyer preached his first sermon after his vacation. = Thomas Hughes passed a quiet day hotel. = Ernest Von Schoening swam twenty-five miles in nine hours. Isaac H. Brown, the xion of Grace Church, is

dead. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 71°; average, 76°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK. " Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

" Pause before you cast your vote. Think how Lee would have voted. Think what Jackson that "this charge THE TRIBUNE made with would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember those who have died on your soil, AND TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRINCIPLES THEY DIED FOR ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL TO-DAY." -- [What Wade Hampton said, as reported in The Staunton Vindicator, of July 30, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Staunton that published the substance of his address,

"General Hampton declared that the Demoeratic party, under Hancock's lead, was fighting for the same principles that Lee and Jackson fought for, and for which the Southern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms used. His appeal was for harmony in the Democratic party in Virginia, and to make it effective he brought up the war remembrance to touch the feelings of the audience."-[From The Staunton Valley Virginian, the paper from which the first quotation above is taken.

A United States official tells elsewhere his experience of the Texas plan, which is very like the Mississippi plan and the South Carolina plan. We believe it was General Han cock who called for "a free ballot, a full vote and a fair count."

The general review of the mines at Rosita, which our staff correspondent in Colorado makes on another page, gives some hints of the personal dangers of prospectors and miners both in these days and in the early history of this camp.

The Canadian Government shows that it re-

\$1,300,000 was paid into the Treasury in the previous year, in order to escape the anticipated advance in import duties. It would have been better for the new administration if it had expended no more than it received, but if the money has been used profitably the Canadians have no right to complain.

It was entirely proper that Colonel Sellers should come back in the best of spirits over the fefusal of the British public to take him to their hearts. He would not have been Colonel Sellers if he had allowed a trifling circumstance like that to moderate any of his magnificent ambitions or to cast the smallest shadow on his auroral visions of the future. The account of the Colonel's state of mind which Mr. Raymond gives elsewhere shows that that gallant and thoroughly reconstructed warrior is as cheerful as ever, and that the lion in 1877, and who opposed Tilden because ardor of his good nature has not abated in

It is fortunate for mankind that the accumulation of valuable scientific truths never ceases. Yesterday it was demonstrated that a certain person of German birth, whose name will be found in our news columns, could swim twenty-five miles in nine hours. It was also demonstrated at the same time that a certain other person, likewise of German birth, whose name will also be found in our news columns, could not swim twenty-five miles in nine hours. On Saturday it was established with perfect scientific exactness that the re-sult of trying to row twenty-five miles on the Shrewsbury River, with the mercury at 91° in the shade, was a sunstroke. These are discoveries which the world will not willingly let die.

our Northern friends to read. Colonel E. N. General Hancock would have been proof of Hill, once a Confederate but now a Repub- his willingness to embark in a treasonable enlican, dissects the well-worn Democratic lie terp ise. His nomination in the helici and about the cost of "carpet-bag Government." 3 00 He quotes Judge Headly as saying: "The a letter is proof of the purpose and expecta-"carpet-bag governments of the South have tion of his party. " passed away and the only vestige of their In this state of affairs The Thirdne insisted "existence is a debt of \$170,000,000," He that General Harcock owed it to the public then strikes a financial balance between the to define his position and state the facts, and political parties in the South. He shows that offered its columns to him for that purpose. of a total indebtedness of \$170,589,972 in It would have been a shaple thing to have eleven Southern States in 1870, only denied the statement if it were unique, or if \$4.312,774 is chargeable to the Republicans, he had desired to contradict it. But he was, and \$127.877,562 to the Democrats. The doubtless, too well aware of the influence this Louiscille Courier-Journal is convicted of story circulated by his friends had had in movements alone. On the other hand, the full mendacity so glaring as to suggest a flerce procuring his nomination, and neither by onslaught on the celebrated jack knife. Lies, letter or in conversation would be make any lies, lies-of what else is the Democratic cam- sign. Only when it was found that his silence paigu made up ?

The present campaign brings up in its clearest form the issue of party competency. General Hancock's canvass decide to bring When two applicants present their claims for a position, they usually prove them and spread their records to skul. the light. The Republican party has been in charge of the Government for twenty years, and is not ashamed to show its books. The Democratic -pariy had charge of it for many years before the beginning of that period. How the books were kept then is pretty clearly shown in the record, stated in our Washington dispatches, of Democratic maladministration of the finances preceding the civil war. The question of competency and economy will weigh with every man who likes to see the business of Government done in a business-like way. and his vote is likely to be given to the party which has introduced steady and honest methods of administration into every department of the Government.

Coffeeville, in Yallabusha County, "was "quiet last night." This is reassuring news. inasmuch as Coffeeville, in Yallabusha County, was far from being quiet the night before. Indeed the dispatches go so far as to state that "a perfect pandemonium" reigned for some time i that prosperous Mississippi community. The inspiring cause was an exchange of shots between an alleged colored Democrat and a Greenbacker, which gave the signal, as it naturally does in the ardent South, for a general and indiscriminate volley on the part of ambitious persons who see that "shootin' has begun," and who don't want to lose the chance to join in this exhibarating social pastime. There are two curious circumstances about this report, which plainly comes from Democratic sources-first, that there should be a colored Democrat involved, the existence of a colored Democrat being still a matter for scientific question; second, that a Democrat, even a colored one, should have been fired upon first, instead of beginning the firing himself. Perhaps it was from force of habit acquired in the days when he was a Republican. and was used to being a target.

THE "BALDY" SMITH STORY.

We observe with satisfaction that a Democratic newspaper published at Oswego in this State calls upon its readers to bear in mind that THE TRIBUNE, "soon after the nomination of General Hancock, made, positively and circumstantially, the charge that in 1876 General Hancock wrote a letter to "General Sherman, in which he declared his purpose to recognize Mr. Tilden as Presi-"dent on and after the 5th of March, 1877" "all solemnity and with the emphasis of 'positive knowledge"; that this paper "also "called for the publication of the letter as a "matter of information for the people"; that " The World, with all possible zeal, set about securing the letter in question, and finally, after much trouble and expense, succeeded some three weeks since, The World printing "the letter entire from a copy certified by "General Sherman"; and that "THE TRIBUNE "has never printed this letter or in any manner alluded to it, thus leaving its readers utterly ignorant of its true charac-"ter and contents." We are gratified, we say, at seeing this series of misstatements all united within the compass of a single paragraph, as it seems to us to have exhausted the possibilities of lying regarding the circumstance in question, and a plain statement of the truth will answer them all.

THE TRIBUNE, as every reader of it knows never either "positively," "circumstantially," with all solemnity," or "with the emphasis of positive knowledge," made the "charge' referred to. Indeed, it did not appear at all as a "charge" at first, but as a fact, upon which one of the arguments for his nomination was based. Mr. Hiram Atkins, a Democratic editor of Vermont, was the original authority, we believe, for the report that General Hancock did write a letter in 1877 proposing to recognize Tilden as President. and to receive orders from him if he should take the oath and claim the office. This was the startling form in which the story first appeared. It was generally discredited. It was said at first to have been written to General ceived in the fiscal year ended June 30, Sheridan, then to General Sherman, and pres- black man had ever been a list or a \$23,468,585, and expended in the same period ently Mr. Hiram Atkins came forward over smeak, and that abundant proofs were

that it was written to General Sherman. General "Baldy" Smith declined to be questioned upon the subject, and General Hancock himself, who could not help knowing whether he had written such a letter or not, refused to answer regarding it. Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, was reported to have said that the story was undoubtedly true, and to have added his belief that if it were generally credited it would increase his vote by thousands.

It soon became evident that whether Haucock had written any such letter or not, the report that he had had been diligently circulated at Cincinnati, not by his enemies, but by his friends, "Baldy" Smith and others, who used it for effect upon those who were in favor of the proposed new rebelhe showed cowardice in refusing to lead it; and that upon the strength of this argument he was nominated. The significant feature of this report was that it did not come from Republican sources at all, but had been circulated by General Hancock's friends among those who, it was hoped, would be influenced by the ergument that as man who was so ready to assist in a revolutionary movement in behelf of the Democratic party four years ago need not go on trial again to be found guilty. would not shrink from leading a similar movement, if necessary, now, when he should be its legitimate leader and titular chief. The truth is that a very large portion of the Democratic party wanted Mr. Titlen inaugurated the advantage of a renewed of the matter. by force, and were mortally anary with him that he did not consent to it. This time they wanted a man who, as some of them but it, " would be inaugurated whether he was elected "or not." To this feeling "Baldy " Smith and There is a letter from a native Southerner in our columns this morning which we want all circulation. The writing of such a letter by upon the strength of his having written such

> was beginning to be accepted as contession. and the confession was seriously damaging him in public extern, did the managers of out the Sherman letter "ns the basis for the report, and endeavor thereby to show that the "Baldy" Smith and Hiram Atkins story had nothing in it. The publication of it was brought about in characteristic fashion. Had it been sent to THE TRIBUNE by General Hancock in accordance with our offer, or even by any of his friends, as an explanation of the report and a referation of it, we should have so accepted and published it. But it was sent exemsively to the Democratic press. with the naked statement that it was the only letter upon which "Baldy " Smith could have founded his story, and without the addition of a word of verification from General Hannock. As for the document itself, it is samply a letter in the Hancock vain. It unvails no treasonable purpose, though it shows that the writer was interesting himself somewhat more in politics than is usual with Army officers, eratic candidate or refusing to obey the com-THE TERBUNE consequently did not fall in, twenty-four hours in the wake of its Democratic contemporaries, and print it. Our offer was to give General Hancock the benefit of our columns to explain the facts coneerning this "Baldy" Smith story. The offer has not been accepted, nor has he attempted, so far as we learn, any explanation whatever. A letter of his to General Sherman has been published in the Democratic newspapers, which is said to be the only foundation for the report, and it is now insisted that THE TRIBUNE ought to have meekly copied this and accepted it as coming from General Hancock. Business is not done in this office

in that way. And now to give our Democratic friends, who have been foot-balling this story about for a fortnight as a "charge" made by THE TRIBUNE, a fresh start, we call them back to first principles by reminding them that the story that General Hancock offered to recognize Tilden as President if he should take the oath of office in 1877 was originated by Democrats, credited by Democrats, and circulated by Democrats, to secure his nomination at Cincinnati ; that he has not yet depied it authoritatively, and that the columns of THE TRIBUNE are still open to him for that purpose, though not to publish either his biography or correspondence in full.

WHITTAKER AGAIN.

Secretary Ramsey has issued an unlimited furlough to Whit aker to enable him to prepare for a court-martial in case the President grants him one. It is, of course, necessary as a mere act of justice that Whittaker should have a chance of clearing himself, if he can do it, not only that his own name should be rescued from the damning disgrace which has fallen on it, but a much more important matter that his race should not also be left to shoulder it. They have enough to carry. Professor Greener is right in struggling so manfully for his friend. But unless they have new evidence to bring forward, we do not see what good will be done by a court-martial.

Whittaker, unjustly enough, was put into the prisoners' box and tried for an assault upon himself instead of the men who would most probably have committed the assault. But he was tried, and if tried again the same evidence must be brought forward. His guilt and the guilt of the cadets were simply, in the opinion of the public, the real judge in the matter, not proved. Nothing can be gained by going over precisely the same ground. A good many intelligent, otherwise just people, made up their minds at the ouiset that the colored cadet was necessarily a ligrand a sneak, simply because he was colored, and that the other cadets were truthful and incapable of cruelty and meanness, because they were white. Among those who had prejudged the case were, unfortunately, the West Point officers and the very judges who had to try it. The fact that not a single proof could be brought that the \$25,161,712. It adroitly places the deficit at his own signature with the avowal that Gen- forthcoming of the cowardly brutality It was a rather remarkable letter in its way, of

statement that there was such a letter, and upon them. The testimony against Whittaker, purely circumstantial and founded upon the opinion of experts, was joyfully received as conclusive, and the poor fellow's diary and love-letters, which have absolutely no bearing on the case, were publicly read and ridiculed by an officer (who should have known better), to add the last insufferable sting of contempt to his punishment. Besides these prejudiced few was a larger class, who were uninfluenced by the color of Whittaker's skin, and who still believe him innocent, first, because no reasonable motive was assigned for so idiatic an act, and, secondly, because they held the expert evidence against

him meonclusive. Outside of these was the great public who were more concerned in the fact that West Point was on trial than in Whittaker's affair. It was held as a National disgrace that conduct among the cadets was permitted and even encouraged by their officers which betraved a total lack of comprehension of the justice, lumanity and bravery belonging to a soldier and a gentleman. The trial of the Academy by the public resulted differently from that of the colored boy. The popular verdict was Not Proven for the lad. But the deficiencies of the school were proved. It As for Whittaker, we hope Professor Greener and the eminent coursel who have voluntoered to take his case in hand have additional proof. If they have not, we fail to see

SPECIE TO THE INTERIOR.

If the bank statement of Saturday were a statement of the actual condition of the banks on Friday it would indicate that specie amounting to nearly \$2,600,000 had been shipped to the interior during the week ending with Priday last. For the Treasury lost during that time \$336,983 in specie, and \$605,900 in gold had been received at this port, while the reported loss of specie by the banks was \$1,673,400. Owing to the custom of reporting averages, however, the statement does not represent the actual condition of the banks at any time, and by a comparison with the receipts and payments by the Treasury daily. it may easily be seen that the statement of averages represents the stock of specie in the banks as about \$800,000 less than it was on Friday, as respects the effect of the Treasury interior is not felt in the statement of averages. The more important consideration is that 8820,100 in German gold, which arrived on Friday night, did not appear in the statement of imports for the week, and of course no part of it had reached the banks when their statement was prepared. The actual imports of gold alone during last week were, therefore, over \$1,425,000, of which only \$604,618 could have had any effect upon the bank reports or the loan market.

The mquey market remained easy and undisturbed, and the opinion generally prevails that no serious stringency is to be expected. Though the outflow of currency and specie to the interior is large, strong gensons are given for the besief that it will be much smaller this fall than it was last fall. For, first, the abcouption of gold in the reterior has been very One year ago, August 1, the Treasury 14 \$135,517,483 in gold, and the New-York banks reported \$19,631,100 in specie. On the 1st of August, 1880, the Treasury held \$123,126,646 in gold, and the New-York banks now report \$66,717,500 in specie, the holdings of the Treasury not having materially and was exceedingly anxious to find a present changed since the month began. These figures either for supporting the claims of the Demo- show that only about \$34,000,000 in gold has been added to the stores in the Treasury mands of his superior officer in the event of and the New-York banks since August Mr. Hayes being declared elected. There was nothing in it to entitle it to publication, though manifestly written with that end in view. Hence \$66,000,000 in has disappeared, or, after a low once for the quantity used in the arts, at least \$60,000,000 has been absorbed, by other banks than those of New-York, by hearding, or by use as active currency. A comparison of returns of the National banks, moreover, shows that not more than \$10,000,000 had been added to their stores, outside of New-York, up to Jane 11, the date of the latest statement, Fully fifty millions of gold has therefore been taken into circulation or hoarded. It is justly reasoned that this fact will materially lessen the amount of money required to be sent through the country to facilitate the movement of the crops. But the absorption of legal-tenders has been still greater. From August 1, 1879, to August 1, 1880, the stock of legal-tenders in the Treasury diminished \$29,692,342. Since one year ago, the legal-tender reserve of the New-York banks has diminished \$26,584,400. Thus \$56,200,000 in legal-tender notes has been absorbed into circulation, or added to the reserves of banks other than those of New-York. And, finally, the circulation of the National banks has increased over \$14,000,000 during the past year. Thus it appears that more than \$120,000,000 of money has been distributed throughout the country within a year-a sum several times as great as was ever withdrawn from the New-York banks in the Fall for the purpose of moving the crops, It' is generally considered, too, that the

vast power of the Secretary of the Treasury will be promptly and resolutely exerted to prevent any serious disturbance in the money market this year. This power to remove any temporary stringency is so great that more than \$31,000,000 of United States notes, now in the Treasury, could at any time be thrown into the market, either by deposits with the National Bank depositories, upon bonds placed in the Treasury as security, or by open purchases of United States bonds in anticipation of surplus revenues hereafter. or by both methods. The currency now held by the Treasury is held in two funds, \$19,265,105 in the fund for redemption of banks failed, in liquidation, or reducing circulation, and \$15,249,495 in the 5 per cent fund for the redemption of National bank notes. Specie can as any time be lawfaily and properly transferred to these fineds in place of legal-tenders. The knowledge that the Secretary has ample power to throw \$30,000,000 of legal-tenders into the money market, and the certainty that in case of any threatened disturbance he would be strongly disposed to use his power to prevent it, will doubtless prevent any stringency which might otherwise arise or be artificially produced. These considerations, and the prospect of continued and large specie imports, are generally accepted as assuring reasonable case in the money market during the fall. Unless the country should vote for "a change" there is no reason at present to suppose that its prosperity will be interrupted.

Mr S. S. Cox sent a letter to a mass-meeting of Democrats who made a ferocrous assault upon Re-publicans and claus in Rhode Island the other day, \$393,127, by claiming that the sum of eral "Baidy" Smith was his authority for the of the white cadets, had no effect course, for Mr. Cox is always unusual, but one pas-

sage in it seems to be a little superior to the rest. Speaking of Hancock as a statesman, he said: " He never swaggered with a sword-knot and epaulets, even when the reconstruction infamies were ag-grandized to the injury of prostrate States, and to the disgrace of civil government." Does Mr. Cox wish to be understood as calling the Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution "infamies "f And is this the view held by all Democrats who "swag-ger" with Hancock as the one and only Constitu-tional expounder now living "

There was a time when the Democrats nominated nen of brains for Vice-President, such as Calhoun, Van Buren, Dallas, King, and Breekinridge; but now, oh, hush! A mere money bag, and a very mean one at that!

Why deesn't Barnum, in his trips out West to purchase mules, take Coffee-Pot Wallace with him? The two would make an inimitable team.

That Alabama Republican address ought to be read by every man who wishes to understand what the Democrats mean by an " untraumelled ballot," This is their favorite expression. Blackburn used it n his famous "wiping-out" speech, and Wade Hampton used it when he told the followers of Lee and Jackson at Staunton that if Garfield was elected they would behold "no more free elections, no more they would behold "no more free elections, no more untrammelled expression of political sentiment." The Alabama version of "unframmelled" is to blow out the canche which is illuminating the process of full counting, dump the Republican bailots on the floor, and put Democratic ballots in their place. To object to this sort of business is "sectionalism," and if the North persists in objecting there is greaters that Wade Hampton will be entirely discouraged.

Let these who wish to build up workshops and manufacturing establishments in Europe instead of the rown country, vote for the "Solid South" and

Let every sailer and soldier swear upon the alter of his country that the grand old Ship of State shall never be delivered to the mutineers who at-tempted to scattle and sink her.

Any one who has lived in the West during the past five or six years can readily judge what effect English's bard cash and mortgage record will have men the voters in that section. No class of men mye made themselves so obroxious as the Western money sharks. In the years succeeding the war housands of men who, by industry and economy, and succeeded in laying up a few hundred dollars emigrated to the West and purchased a farm or embarked in business. Most of them, trusting to their past snecess, mave morryages on their property, paying from 15 to 39 per cent interest. Had times contioned prosperous they would have been able unembredly to meet their obligations. But as soon as the ousiness depression began they found them selves at the mercy of their creditors, who exacted the last doing from the poor debtor. The creditor had foreseen just the financial crisis which occurred. Money at once became scarce and real estates a drag in the market. With their long parses they knew they were able to carry the property until the advent of better times. So the moment there was any default in paying an instalment, or even the interest, the sheaff was at the door. The reactive became known in the West as "sque zing." The wrong lay not in the creditor asking his just due, but in his taking advantage of the debtor's embarrassment to goin a legal tible to properly worth many times the mortrage. And it is adding ment for injury when one of this class asks for the suffrages of farmers and small traders from whom he has "squeezed" every dollar possible. selves at the mercy of their creditors, who exacted

Are the business men of the country willing to trust those who did everything in their power to prevent a resumption of specie paymonts, no matter how lustily they may now bellow for hard

As an evidence of the sincerity of the leaders of the Democracy when they pretend to be in favor of hard money, witness their efforts to elect Lan-ders, an irre-lessmable paper money inflationist Gavernor of Indiana.

What must be General Hancock's feelings when he reflects that his election means the triumph of the men who fought with Lee and Jackson to de-stroy the Government?

Listen to the Democratic huzzas for a free ballot and honest count as illustrated in the recent election in Alabana. That is the kind they want in New York. Shall they be permitted to have it f

PERSONAL.

The wife of Postmaster-General Key is large and matroply-looking, and rejoices in a family of ten

A Mexican saddle with silver stirrups and beaumul ornamentations was among the costly guits Mass Ord received when she became the wire of tieceral frevino.

Mr. James C. Flood, the California millionaure, it is said, purchased Malbone, the beautiful senside residence at Newport, with the intention of preto his daughter upon her marriage with Mr. Humphrey Moore, the artist, spent an evening

recently in the company of the Japanese Minister. The hostess happened to possess a complete set of the works of Hokusai, the famous Japanese artist, and these formed the chief topic of conversation. Baron Hickey-Harden, the Irish-American Editor

of the satirical paper Triboulet, who was recently expelled from France, is said to be very rich and to take pride in paying fines for offences against the press censorship. His last offence, a cartoon repreenting the three Presidents in satior's dress and in of semi-inebriety dancing a horapipe, was be too flagrant for his favorite method of expiation. Mr. Bronson Howard, who was present at the

Savage Club breakfast to American actors, thus describes the effect of a passage in Minister Lowell's speech : " I think the sentence about Adrienne Le. convieur one of the grandest passages in prose lit. erature-a thought struck out by a man of genius which will live with the language. It came forth in Lowell's clear, incisive, yet softened, voice. There was a moment's silence, as if the thought had struck home in the brains of the 200 thinking men who were list ung-then a burst of long, deep enthusi-astic applause to greet the new-comer."

Earl and Countess Lytton received a cordial welcome on their return home from India. The town of Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, gave them a formal reception, and on their arrival at Knebworth Castle six miles distant, they found triumphal arches span ning the carriage-way, and a crowd of villagers at the entrance to the Park. The tenants and their fine entrance to the Fark. Lee tenants and their families were on the terrace, and the rector of the village read an address of welcome, to which Lord Lytton replied from his carriage. Three cheers were given for the Earl and Countess, with an extra one for Vi-count Kaebworth, whom the Countess

General Grant has not, as yet, committed himself very deeply to any specific trining interest. "That is a good thing you have down in New-Mexico, General," a Deaver reporter remarked to him. " Why, I didn't 'ano v I had anything down there except what I read to the newspapers. I have been elected Presider of the company, but I haven't accepted the post a." Llayer Sopris, who was sitting by, observed that it was a dangerous thing for him (the deneral) to touch : " because," said he, " they will, in all probability, float their stock, and there is a in all probability, float their stock, and there is a big chance for fraud," "Oa!" said General Grant, "if they propose to place their stock on sale I don't care to have a "Ithing to do with it." "Then you have not laid out a plan for yourse f in the near future I!" "No," was the response, "I am not decided on that head." "What do you think of the Southern Colorado mines!" the ex-President was asked. "Well, I think that the Gunnison country is very rich. It is equal in wealth to the Comstock lode before it was dug out."

At the New-York Aquarium the appropriate opera of "H. M. S. Pausfore" is now current, and there are many well-stocked tanks of marine marvels

At Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, is Minstreis will appear. Mr. Bartiey Campbell, who has organized a comedy company, will produce his play of "The Galley Slave" there Adacust 30.

The reopening of the Park Theatre, assigned for August 23, will be effected by the production of a new piece entitled "Engewood Folgs," in which Mr. sei smith Russell will personate the cutof part.

Mr. Bartley Campbell's comedy company comprises Frank Evans, Junius Brutus Booth, J. J. Sail Thomas H. Burus, C. A. McManus, Coarles Watte, Charles Websier, Mine. Majoroni, Miss Gussie De Forrest, Miss Neilie Barbour, Mrs. Clara Stoneali, Miss Eta Clayton and Latte Dalsey.

The theatres now open are Wallack's, the Union Square, Davy's, the Standard, the Madison Square, Haverly's in Fourteenth-st., Have ly's Mible's Garden.

and the Aquarium Haverly's Fifth Avenue and Ab bey's Park will be opened be night. At the Fib-Ayenne Theatre the Tourists in the Polisian P. a. Carwill appear in a new niedby of in it. At the Conquest will shortly responent at Waliner's Tentre.

The San Francisco Minatrats will begin he is new eason next week.

The season of spectacle at Hav-riy's Niblo's Theatre will begin on the 30th of August, whathe Kirally Brothers will produce "Around the World in Eighty Days." The theatrical company consists of Miss Helen Tracey, Miss Carlotia Evelyn, Miss Ales G. Sherwood, Miss Louisa Detepsor, Edward based ley, H. Meredith, E. A. Locke, E. S. Tarr and others. The ballet will see led by Niles D. Rea and Cornalia, autopried by M. Arnoki Kiraliy and a corps of 200 cotyphecs.

"Edgewood Folks," written for Mr. Russell

J. E. Druwn			I WE THE	o PARK I
with the foil	owing en	st:		
Tom Dillo av Rev. Arthur 1 Ferguson. Fig. Aliamon Deacon Hard Fossinck Skin J. Anolphus 6. Mr. Scrinsto Wilson: Fach Hardes Frache. Annie Dillos. Huda Harde Matida Bales. Little Sylvia.	delvile. wick ner ilsen ick		Charles R. Walter Alliam V. Z. Carr. Mr. N. Jen:	the Heckweis Lowerpa. T. Ringg the South Lauron, as a sun marcon darre Imag. Withaness as McHenre, Sod onthe Lauron Lauron Raile Raile Chie Taylog and Withaness as a collection of the South Lauron Lauron Raile White White White Paris and the White Raile Chie Taylog and White White Raile White White Raile Chie Taylog and White White Raile Chie Taylog and White White Raile Chie Taylog and the Chi
Little Sylvin.	ALAS LIBERTS		MISSIN XXII	IO MANUELL
	42. 42.42 E	DIE NO	er.	

GENERAL NOTES.

A "Disappointed American," who, when he went to see the Tower of London, was told about nothing but armor and weapons, was so disgrantled as to be forced to send a written complaint to the leading English journal. The complaint is conspicuously posted. and the conclusion is reached that it would be a very great is du if in the Tower and all other histone places cally competent persons now and toen gave discourse on places-doen to the general public. And, even with our this, it should be an established rule in every see place that no one should be obliged to follow or laten to

A workingman in Glasgow, whose wife is a confirmed and violent drankard, has hit open a nove device for pacifying her and protecting himself and his ramily. In the morning he passes a chain around her nukles as she lies in bed, and secures the chain with a padlock. He then goes forth to his daily work. On returning in the evening, he releases his captive and allows her to remain at liberty until morning, when he chains her up again. The neighbors have seen fit to interfere and to have him errested, but as his wife has nescown dred was persist at Ru in so to her in the fact of hir own glaring interesting, the magistrate has dismissed him after admonishing him.

An English journalist of twenty-five years experience, protests against The Standard's advice of two ments a day." He contends that men of brainwork are always tempted to overeat, for reasons which any doctor or physiologist can explain. And dinner-one heavy total later in the day-is a serious inistake; der sert he pa to render it faral. He exherts his younge brethren of the press to ent at least three times a day. to make a good breakfast, a moderate lunchess, and r dinner not heavier than their breakfast, at least three hours before nothing, if possible; to disk as little as cohol as missible, and on to account to fouch it if their work is done; in verto smoke on an empty stomach, and no ver to cat so much at one time as to feel scepy at stop d afterwards.

Lord Beaconsfield, in the course of his recent speece on the Compensation for Disturbance bill, made this contemptions reference to progressive Liberalism: "There is at the present day too greats tend-ney to believe that it is impossible to resist the progress of a new bles. There is a fashionable parase now that everything is inevitable, and that every event which human will enunot resist. The despotsm of pubhe optains is in everybody's mouth. But I should like to know, when we are called upon to how to this public opinion, who will define public opinion. Any human conclusion that is arrived at with adequate knowledge and with sufficient thought is entitled to respect and the public opinion of a great pation under such condtions is irresistible, and ought to be so. But what we who live is this only are and in this hasy country know very well how few there are who can obtain eventual knowledge necessary for the commetation of rom political subjects, and now much fewer there are who can having obtained that knowledge, can supply the thought which would nature it into equation. No, my lords was public sentiment, not public opinion, and fr quenty is public passion. call public opinion is generally public sentiment. We The speech of the Canadian Premier in an-

swer to questions asked by a deputation from the Mancable disputches to THE PRIBUSE a fortnight ago, but the text which comes by the latest foreign mail shows how compliatic was his advocacy of the principles of Procetion. He told the deputation trankly that Eugland had nothing to give the Dominton of Canada in the way of reciprocity. Everything had already been given away. The protective system was accepted as a policy n the greater part of the civilized wor d. England being almost the exception in adhering to principle and it practice to free trade under all circumstances. As free traders they went further than John Smart Mill, whe held that it was justifiable for a young nation with infant industries to give them temporary protection until speciated at some degree of majurity. The tariff was cause to complain of it. It was in consequence of the large degree developed their manufactures. If the question of the accumulation of woulth and of buying and selling in the cheapest and degrest markets were the only principle in the life of a nation to be regarded, then only principle in the life of a hation to be regarded, use the Canadian tariff was a mistake; but they had older considerations, such as national strength and national development. Until the far ff was adopted America "rings" and "corners" crushed their manufacture, but they were now excluded. The consequence was too the United States were now crying out for reciprocal relations with Canada. The day mint come, notwill standing that free trade was a religion in England-band almost said a supersition-when the logic of events would induce a modification sooner or inter, and if it do not come from above it would come from below.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The only "doubtful" thing about the result in Michigan is as to the second the Republican majority—whether it will be 20,000 or more.—[Defroit Post and Tribune (Rep.)] Wade Hampton's speech frightened his party

so badly that no doubt the most stringent orders will now be assed to every Confederate brigadies not to say what he tainks and believes until after election is over (Uties Heraid (Rep.) To a philosophic statesman, to the earnest

pairiof, the spectacle of a solid South would give rise to inquiry and investigation instead of furnissing cases for sectional abuse. The South is solid in its opposition to the Republican party.—[Louisville Courier-Journal Secretary Sherman is going to make several

speeches and reduce the public debt fifty millions of del lars in the next three months. The latter will be an argu-ment with "millions in it."—[Indianapolis News (lad.) MORE ABOUT LEE AND JACKSON.

The banner of the Confederacy went down forever in groom and disaster, but it was conserred by the photo of the tree as dauntless and parriots as pare any that ever founds for invertey.

It lived with Lee, and decked his brow From fate's empyreal pain;
It sleeps the sleep of accountow,
As spotless and as calm.

As spotless and as calm.

The men who are now the most active carticipants is political affairs, and who absolutely control the destay of the South, have grown up and come into power since the way, and all their efforts and energies are dressed toward heating the wounds caused by the dreadul sints which made the South a cuin, but which has at least left her a legacy of glorious memories.

For our young men, therefore, citizous of Louisias and of the Republic, we propose to hold up for their embatton and admiration the herac deeds of their fathers.

"RECONCILIATION."

Prom The Helena (Ark) Fromin (Dem.)

The man who thinks that he can lead an help the man who thinks that he can lead an help the man who thinks that he can lead an help the man who the man help The man who thinks that he can keep opposition against the engavized beam race of Ph. County is not only presum thous but extremely. It will require a body guard equal to the whole on of voters in the Democratic ranks, and a citeralization on the day of election.

ANOTHER BID FOR THE JACK-KNIFE.

ANOTHER BID FOR THE JACK XNIFE.

The passage from Water
Humpton's speech quotes by
THE TRIBUNE from that
reputable Democratic ness
p.per The Stanaton Visiti
cator.

Pause before you
cast your vofe. Taink bow
Lee would have voted.
Think what Jackson would
have done before he would
have done before he would
per what its paper reported as the words of Sch

Think what Jackson would have done before he would have done before he would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his Deleved Virginite. Link would remember those who have deed on your soit, and to remember the principles they died for are again on trial to day.

The same passale as reported by the Standon Valley Virginian.

Childen what Lee and Jackson would have lost a vote capable of the men who pour offer the first done to the world by the Standon Valley Virginian.

Childen what Lee and Jackson would have lost a vote capable of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of Virginia's soit, and do not accompled for the men who poured forth that Price ploads of Virginia's soit, and do not accompled for the men who poured forth that Price ploads of Virginia's soit, and do not accompled for the men who poured forth that Price ploads of Virginia's soit, and do not accompled for the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who poured forth that Price ploads of the men who per place of the price place of the pla

SURE ENOUGH, WHY 1 Prom The Cinchinate Commercial (Ind.)
Colonel Forucy's life of Hancock is a book that is of some in erest, but we do not see what a desertiat Colonel Forucy and Edwar Forces, and with Bissel that Colonel Forucy and Edwar Forces, and with Bissel Wood, at which Forcest made himself agreeable by